NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-67 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, a cents per copy—31 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, werry Satisfactor, at 64 cents per copy, or 53 per annum; the European Edition, to per annum to a ny part of Great Britain, and \$4 te any part of the Continent, both to include the postage.

YOLUNTIRY CORRESPONDENCE, containing morriant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; of used, will be liberallypaid for. Our Foreign Correspondent area, solicited from any quarter of the world; of used, will be liberallypaid for. Our Foreign Correspondent area, and particulables Requested to great Correspondent, or the continuation of the cont

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ASTOR PLACE ROBERT LE DIABLE.

DOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-INCOMAR-QUEEN OF

ARCADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Richard III-

BARRIE GARDEN, Breadway-Cooress-Trent Ross

BURTON'S THRATRE, Chembers street—THE RIVALS-

MATIONAL THEATRE Chatham Street. - MARRICK -- BLANCH THE SUTCAST -- MARRIER MATIEN. BROUGHAM'S LYCHUM, Breadway-CHRISTMAC CA-

BOWERT AMPHITHETER, Bowery-Equestrias Per

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Halt, 473 Broadway TELLOWS MINSTRELS, Pallows Musical Hall, No. 444 Breatway Ermorian Mineralizar.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP-BOWERT CIRCUS-BOURTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

STUTYERANT INSTITUTE-PAINTING OF WASHIEGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE. SOCIETY LIBRARY - PRASIER FAMILY CONCERT.

New York, Monday, Decem'r 22, 1851.

The steamship Baltic, with four days' later news

from Europe, is now in her twelfth day. She may sherefore be expected to arrive at any moment.

This Morning's News-Additional from the Europa at Halifax.

In addition to the astounding intelligence by the Europa, published exclusively in yesterday's HER-ALD, we give, this morning, some further general information of European affairs, received by telegraph from Halifax, last night.

Later advices from Paris than those which we published yesterday, show that the usurpation of the dictatorship by President Bonaparte, was not altogether a bloodless affair; but that there had been some barricades erected, and some pretty sharp fighting in the streets. The emcute, however, was suppressed; and, from last accounts, the emineus order and quiet of martial law reigned is Paris. Communication with England, by telegraph, it is said, was suspended; but we shall, coubtless, receive the full particulars of this extraordinary movement by the Baltic. It may turn out that the seven hundred refugees intely in London, left for France too soon, or too late, for action, or just in the nick of time to be arrested. The apparent fidelity of the army justifies such an impression.

The election for a ten years' President-that is to say for the Emperer Louis Napoleon-was to have taken place last Saturday; but whether it has been decided by the eartridge box or the ballet box, can only be determined by further informa-

The cabinet of Prussia, it appears, had been seized with a panie on receipt of the news of the tremendons coup d'etat, or coup de grace, given by Leuis Napoleon to the Assembly. Doubtless, Austria will experience a similar sensation-the Pope will also feel a slight shock of his nerves on receipt of the news. As for the Emperor Nicholas, it is not improbable, that, through the Princess Demidoff, the beautiful cousin of the French President, he knew all about it in advance of the Imperial courier from Paris

A little rehearsal of a revolutionary experiment, attempted in the island of Sicily, has been put down More work for the jailors and the executioners, and more wrath against the day of wrath.

The French are still prosecuting their naval tactice against the Moors, along the northern coast of Africa. The English also, have been taking a hand in the amusement.

Lit will be seen, by reference to the intelligence under the head of Kossuth's movements, that the news from France has fallen upon him like a bombshell. It is probable he leaves this merning, but will not go so far away that he will not be within reach of the next steamer, at its departure for Eurepe. He has now received, or shall have received to day, about \$25,000, besides the amount deposited in bank to his credit. If, as is stated, the democratic party are about to organize \$1 subscriptions, a vast amount of money will be collected. But if the whigs give at the rate of \$1,000 to \$1, which is the example set by their central committees, then Kessuth will be as rich as Crossus before he goes back to Europe, and he can afford to purchase out both the Emperor of Austria and the Ausocrat of all the Russias.

The steamer Georgia, which arrived from Chagres vesterday morning, brought within a few dollars of three million in gold dust. The intelligence received by this steamer from Havana, Chagres, &c., which possesses considerable interest, will be found elsewhere.

The Recent Explosion in France by Louis

Napoleon. The new revolution in France, of the first instant, conceived and executed with such promptness and energy by Louis Napoleen-the dispersion of the late National Assembly-the appeal to universal suffrage-the project for a new form of government, with Louis Napoleon at its head, for ten years at least, are events of the greatest importance at the present time, to France and to Europe; and although they may startle many persons on both sides of the Atlantic, they are still events that might naturally have been expected by anyone acquainted with the French national character, and the curious state and condition of parties in that republic during the last two or three years.

The brief account which we gave in our columns. yesterday, received at Hallfax by the steamship Europa, and transmitted by the electric telegraph to this city, will only what the appetite till further and more deliberate intelligence can be received and premulgated, giving all the details of this most famous coup d'état.

As we have already intimated, we do not express any extraordinary surprise at this sudden comp der and revolution in Paris and throughout France. The tendency of parties in that curiously constituted republic-the political excitament, which was increasing every day-the utter solfishness and want of principle among politicians in that country-all tended to produce an impression on the mind of the caim observer that the election according to the constitution for next May, might very probably be anticipated by some such sudden convulsion or comp d'stat from one faction or the other, which has been raging in France for the last two or three years. The first question that naturally suggests izelf in this country, soncerning these events, is, how will Louis Napolson be able to sustain himself !- What probability of success is there before him in carrying out the brief programme brefiguring the new government which he intends to establish on the ruine of the old ! We shall reply to this question with perfect disinteressedness, and with a due estimate of the present position of French resisty, In politics, religion, morals, trade,

and all other avenues of life.

very earnest subject of our investigation, to ascertain, from all sources, the probable destiny of that country, and the chances which any species of republican or other government had for permanence and popularity. According the best of our judg-ment, we are very much disposed to believe that Louis Napoleon, from the very boldness of his comp d'dat, and the imperial traditions still hanging around his name, will be able to carry out, in every point of view, his programme of revolution, which he has promulgated by proclamation in Paris and throughout the departments. He will no doubt have some strong elements of opposition to contenagainst among the socialists, the red republicans, the Orleanists, and the Bourbonists, of various shades and characters. But he never would have again as pealed to universal suffrage, unless under the strong conviction that, in the excitement of the moment, and in the enthusiasm created by his coup d'dat, he could procure his own re-election, and the return of two Chambers composed of friends of his system

and his programme. For some time past, a very large and influential portion of society—the middle classes, and men of usiness in Paris and throughout the departments -have changed their netions on the subject of government, to a very considerable extent, particularly as regards democracy and republicanism. The great mass of the French people are without religion of any kind. Their highest happiness consists in enjoying the good things of this life, without earing for a future, for an eternity, or for a God, in any form or shape that can be perceived. They wish peace and good eating. Under these selfish feelings, they will generally unite in this movement of Louis Napoleon, and support his views, because it may realize, in their expectations, a permanent form of government of some kind, peace and presperity, and trade and comfort-matters in which they take a deep interest, without regarding polities or social theories with any other feelings than those of contempt and scorn. In addition to this, a large portion of society-the country people-from reminiscences of the great Napoleon, will generally unite in these feelings towards the present movements in France. The army, it seems, from the firmness which they have displayed in Paris, is entirely secure for the cause of the new President, who is soon, probably, to be called to the imperial chair, and to move from the Elysée Bourbon into the Tulleries.

All these views will most likely he found to be correct. in the course of the next few weeks-assoon as we shall have ascertained the result of the elections about to take place under the new revolution. Louis Napoleon has taken possession of the whole power of the government, without the check of a National Assembly. All the agitators among the Orleanists, and Bourbonists, and socialists, are dispersed or will be dispersed, or put in prison. The press will no doubt be brought by military coercion into as subservient a condition as it was during any period of the Empire. Paris is de clared in a state of siege, and the same policy will be displayed towards Lyons, Marseilles, and all the other large democratic cities of France. The new government will rush into the election under universal suffrage, with enthusiasm and clamor of all kinds against monarchists and socialists. The chances are that all the elements of commerce, of trade, of imperialism, of social life, and of religion even-such as they have it in France-will unite in favor of the new movement, and that Louis Napoleon will be able to carry all his points before the people, and in less than one month establish a new government of two Chambers, composed of a large majority devoted to his interests, and a presidency for ten years, with the prospect of creating

an empire, and at no distant day.

This is the way in which this sudden movemen may be regarded by France, and the causes may be found within the limits of France herself.

But how will all this be regarded by surrounding nations on the Continent-by England, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, and other countries ? Most likely this movement has been instigated by those very powers. No doubt the British government is as much implicated in advising Louis Napoleon to take this course, as Austria, Russia, or any other despotic country. This seems to be the most probable solution of the sentiments and purposes of the other nations of Europe towards the extra nary coup d'état of Louis Napoleon. If such be the case, they will stand by and look on with perfect delight at the progress of reaction towards monarchy and despotism in the French republic. Nothing may be expected from these quarters at all hostile or repugnant to the conduct of Louis Napoleon. He is moving in their direction, and they will encourage his progress.

Another very important consideration springing from these extraordinary events, is the probability that the British government, in combination with the other governments of Europe, alarmed at the menacing revolution of 1852, will likewise go backward, and postpone or evade the promise which Lord John Russell recently made to bring forward a new reform bill, and an enlargement of the elective franchise We should not be at all surprised if all the governments of Europe were to pretend to be frightened at the appearance of things-such as Kossuth's progress in England-und to demand of the British government the expulsion from London of all the Italian, Hungarian, German and French refugees who have been congregating in England for the last two or three years, and endeavoring to raise loans and provide means for the commencement of a revolution over the whole Continent in 1852. If such be the case, Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Louis Blane, and all the expatriated patriots of the Continent now in London, may be expected in this country-the refuge of the refugees of the whole world. The mission even of Kossuth in this country is checked, if not nearly put an end to for the present, by these sudden events in France. His prospects of reaching Hungary are damped for present to a very alarming extent. In fact, the movement of Louis Napoleon is merely a continuation of the spirit of reaction on a larger scale-a reaction produced in France and generated in Europe by the ignorance, folly, violence and want of skill in the originators and promoters of the various revolutions of 1848. Throughout the Continent, socialism, Irreligion, violence, and folly, which marked the revolutions of 1848 and 1849, have ruised the cause of well-regulated liberty all over Europe, for at least some years to come. Louis Napoleon has, no doubt, violated the constitution and the laws of France in his comp d'etat; but all revolutions are violations of existing laws and constitutions, and he may assume the same ground of necessity and expediency for the course he has pursued, as Ledru Rodin and Lamartine did when they assumed, without authority or warrant, the supreme government of France, which they held but a few short months, in consequence of their want of talent and fitness for their posts.

Republicanism in France and Europe, for some years to come, has been ruined by the ignorance and inefficiency of such men as Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, who did not know how to conduct the great movement when they had it entirely under their control, and in their own hands. Yet we do not altogether despair of France er Europe for all time to come. They must run another cycle of ten or afteen years under imperial rule, or what will be the next thing to it, before another generation can be taught talent, religion, intelligence, and morality, capable of carrying true republican government Into operation. With all the intelligence and philosophy possessed by France, the people of that country seem to be, from their previous babits and religious notions of a thousand years, unfit for republican government conducted on the plan of checks and balances, as we understand it in the United States, or asis is understood even in England and other Protestant countries. None of the courbern countries of Lucope-Spain, France, Italy, Austria, noveren Hungary, can be capable, for a long time to rame, of establishing republican salinga-Durling our repent whit to France, we made it a vernment on the principle of abeels and balance-

freedom of the press and of thought-as we enjoy it in this country, or even as it exists in England. if a republic were established in England and in the countries of the North of Europe to morrow—in Holland, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden—the people of those countries, from the habits of thought and self-reflection which the Protestant religion gives them, would be at once capable of self government as they have shown themselves to be capable of self-intelligence and self-dependence in the concerns of religion.

The next news will be doubly important. Let

NEW YORK, THE METROPOLIS OF THE UNION THE BRANCH MINT .- The good people of Philadelphia will, no doubt, make a desperate effort to give Kessuth a brilliant reception after the fashion of New York. They are welcome to try it; and doubtless Genin and Barnum, if applied to, will furnish them with the necessary pictorials for a show. Downing will probably go over to rally the colored population to the rescue, and initiate them into the scientific principles of doing up a superior dish of oysters, in every style. Kossuth, fresh from "the noise and confusion" of Broadway, will enjoy the repose and grateful quiet of Chesnut street; and it will benefit his health to remain there several days before plunging into the more bustling city of Baltimore. We wish all success to the Philadelphians, and trust they will not be behindhand in their "material, financial, and political aid" to the cause of Hungary They are quite welcome to get up a central committee of their own. But there are two ideas with which they have been sufficiently deluded already-the idea that Philadelphia is a scaport, or can be made a seaport; and that other and more delusive idea, that the Philadelphia mint can continue to do the minting for New York. The great commercial and financial centre of the Union is the real scaport of Philadelphia; and a million or two millions of gold dust by every steamer from the Isthmus, requires a branch mint in New York.

The Philadelphia establishment may be made competent to do the work; but Philadelphia is one of our suburbs, and we want a mint in the heart of the metropolis of the Union.

The position, the commerce, the population, the growth, the expanding and expansive prosperity of New York, all stamp her as the metropolis of the Union, now, henceforth, till the Union shall cease to exist. Steamships, railroads, telegraphs, all concentrated upon this splendid little island, have, within the last ten years, fixed the destiny of New York as the Lendon of America. All other cities on the continent are but tributaries-all the inhabited or inhabitable world contributes to our prosperity, in a constantly swelling aggregate of trade, from all quarters of the globe. There is nothing like it, has been nothing like it, and will be nothing, anywhere else in the world, like what is yet to come. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are but suburbs of New York-mere suburbs; and their competition with each other in railroad enterprises, to absorb the traffic of the great West, only opens new channels of wealth to the Empire City, whose unapproachable supremacy absorbs them all. Philadelphia will do well enough as an enterprising suburb. Invalids and drab-colored merchants may enjoy the quiet and cleanliness of its streets, but it is monotonous and lonesome to even the belles from Broadway. It is absurd, however, for Philadelphia, so far up the shallow waters of the Delaware, to set herself up as a seaport. New York is more convenient for her exportation and imports, excepting the single article of coal. It is equally preposterous for Philadelphia to presume upon maintaining the very inconvenient office of the mint of all our California gold. The centre of trade and exchanges, the great depot of the California mines, should be the locality of the mintnot a branch of the concern at Philadelphia, but the mint. Give us a branch, however, and let us coin the gold shipped into this port, and Philadelphia is welcome to all that goes up the Delaware. By the by, let our representatives in Congress, and George Briggs, especially, look to that San Francisco project. It is a trick of Chandler and Company, no doubt, to wheedle us out of the branch mint, with which we are willing to be

satisfied. THE NAVY AND RETIRED LIST.-Within the last six months, we have observed that a great many young officers of our navy have resigned their offices in that branch of the national defence, and resorted to other professions and other fields of usefulness, with the view of forwarding themselves in the world. We have our eye on three or four gentlemen who were a credit to the American navy, and who, in the event of war, would, by their bravery, do deeds of bravery simila: to those which, in the early history of our navy, astonished the world, and established for it a character of which the nation

might well be proud. Now, what is the cause of these repeated resignations!-why is it that the young men of the navy -its bone and sinew, heart and muscle-will not remain in it ! It is because there is no chance of promotion for them. They see lieutenants who have grown gray in the service, eking out a support for themselves and families, on scanty pay, without the hope of promotion as long as a lot of veteran captains and commodores hang on to life.

The truth is, we may expect the navy, under these circumstances, to decline from year to year, and to fade away into nothingness before very long. There is but one remedy, and that is to establish a retired list, with a pension, on which every commodore should be placed when he has attained a certain should be placed when he has attained a certain age—an age at which he could not be expected to fulfil properly the duties of his post, in consequence of infirmity. Such a retired list is absolutely necessary for the sake of the service. At a time like this, when we are discussing the most important political question affecting our foreign relations, the efficiency of the navy is all-important. If the resolutions now before Congress in reference to European intervention, should be passed, the country will be called upon to increase the naval power to an extent net dreamt of at present. It will not do, therefore, for all the young men to leave it. to an extent net dreamt of at present. It was

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE .- This extraordinary trial, during the last week, notwithstanding the Kossuth excitement, has attracted a vast deal of the public attention. The testimony thus far elicited discloses a very curious and interesting phase of fashionable society, far surpassing in its delicate mysteries all that has ever been so delightfully insinuated by fashionable letter writers, of the charming reunions of the Countess of Blessington. It affords the key to all those delicious and delicate morceaux which have appeared in the court journal of our codfish aristocracy for several years past. But the cream of the investigation has yet to appear. The evidence of the trial during the prosent week, will, no doubt, be peculiarly racy and Whatever may be the conclusion, the parties in this case will have contributed something to the good of the community, in disclosing the true character of your smooth and exquisite philosophers, who set themselves up as the standards and the censors of the morals of refined society.

Brooklyn City Intelligence. A Formula with Friday night last the himates of house No 92 Wathington since found a large willow basket standing on the stoop of the front door, and on examining its contents, found a termine in fast evidently about four weeks old exterily wrapped up in worm woolen blankster. A card upon which was written in a bold, legible hand the name "Mary Ann Willow," was tied to the basket. One of the ladder residing in the house, taking a fairey to the "Intile derive," sampled it as her own.

Disturbance and Assault upon as Organs —Ala late

as her own.

Dissiplance, and Astauly thus as Greeces—At a late boulder Friday night last, officer Phillips, of the Second distinct police, many the cry of murder proceeding from an upper story of a boarding flower in idealous assume. Her tirk street, and upon going up to accertain the cauce, was studied by three of the immates, and knocked down, studied his part and to throw him over the banister. He succeeded, after a severe struggle, in getting the free use of the right arm which he called one of the the second of the called one of

The American Art Union Again,

A writer in the Courier and Inquirer, who volun-teers his services in the defence of the officers of the American Ar Union, and who confesses himself to be ignorant on many points concerning its affaire, after affecting to answer the twelve questions put to the board of directors of that institution, makes the following remark:-"The questions have, of course, not been answered by the body to which they are addressed, and doubtless will not be"-" There needs no ghost to tell us that." We are lawyer enough to know that men are not expected to criminate themselves when brought to the bar of public opinion, and hence their dec to answer. The pretence of the questions being put by annenymeus writers is a dodge, because the board of directors when assailed over the signature of Mr. T. Doughty, in an article which a few weeks since appeared in the HERALD, made no reply in bar of the allegations which that well written communication contained. After much attempt at ex planation of a vague and general character, the writer omits answering the following question in a most adroit manner. Here is the question-Have not some of you (i. c. the board of managers,) obtained some of the best prizes, after they have been drawn, by opening a correspondence wit distant subscribers v ho knew not their value " Is not (we ask the question with emphasis.) this practice to be reprobated !- and is not the witholding from the public all knowledge of the prices paid artists for their works designed to afford o pe tunity for this almost nefarious traffic ? The next point worth notice is a mixture of truth

and "damnable innuendo;" we will notice the lat-ter only. The artists alluded to in the following complimentary and classic style of the writer, have supported their families, and paid their debts out of the earnings of their pencil; and the one against whom their envenomed shafs are chiefly directed might now, as heretofore he has, receive ample evidence of the talent now denied him, if he had not determined to expose the management of the affairs of this institution. His pictures have not only been purchased when sent there; the principal officers have visited his studio, and selected from it, and they have invoked the aid of his pen to the task of sustaining their institution, and handsomely acknowledged the service it did them, and the name of that artist is Thomas W. White.

But here is the innuendo alluded to :-" While and the name of that artist is Thomas W. Whitley. But here is the innuendo alluded to:—"While
that large class whose canvas exhibits proof only
of an empty head have been sent away with empty
pockets." Now, the proper answer to this calumny
is, that a numerous society of artists, of whom William Walcut, one of the proscribed, and consequently "empty-headed" ones, is prosident, all
bear testimony to the gross and scandalous partiality of the board of directors, in distributing its
funds among artists. Are the Frankensteins, Godfrey, and John, of Cincinnati, empty headed? Is
Beard, of the same city, one also? What are we
to think of the head of that artist who scandalizes
the most ancient Christian church by representing
two of its ministers in the act of endeavoring to
violate the person of a lady? or of the heads of a
board of directors who reject the landscapes of
Doughty to give place to such a production as this!

We look in vain over the article we are replying
to for an answer to the following question:—"Have
you not bought more pictures from an artist residing in London, and not an American, than from the
most renowned of our own painters?" The writer
then goes on to say that "the committee will dare
to disregard entirely the questions which they are
dared to answer, and as to their election will leave
that, doubtlessly, to the decision of the annual
meeting, as prescribed by the charter." Now,
concerning this charter, I have but one remark to
make at present. It is so artifully framed, and has
been so artfully amended, that if the abuses hitherto
practiced under its pretended sanction, were magnified to a degree which wrought a withdrawal of

been so artfully amended, that if the abuses hitherto practiced under its pretended sanction, were magnified to a degree which wrought a withdrawal of public support, its officers, who rarely go out and never die, weuld divide among themselves its preperty, which is comparatively immense, and worthy the curacy which they exercise over it. Eutenough for the present; and to leave no excuse for the charge of "anonymous writers," I will close the painful task, by subscribing the name of the sole writer of this paper.

Thomas W. Whitzley.

Gity Intelligence.

Society Library —The first concert of the Frazer
Family comes off this evening, and from the excellent
musical selection, it promises to be a brilliant affair.

musical selection, it promises to be a brilliant affair.

A France: Lear.—Yesterday morning a man named Richard Miguinise, was arrested by the police on a charge of insanity, conveyed before Justice Osborne who committed him to the tombe for the examination of the physicians. The keeper on receiving the prisoner, was conducting him up stairs to a cell, when the man became alarmed and sprang from the third corridor over the iron railing and fell to the stone floor below, a distance of some 40 feet. It was supposed at first, that the poor maniac was killed, but on examination it was discovered that only one leg was broken, and a severe contusion on the head; after a few minutes he spoke, and when asked why he took such a desperate leap, he replied that he thought they were going to hang him. The unfortunate man was conveyed forthwith to the City Hospital.

Frequency we Hangers.—Yesterday morning, a man by

man was conveyed forthwith to the City Hospital.

Science as Hancison. — Vesterday-morning, a man by
the name of David Oysterman, aged 54 years, a native of
Holland, was found suspended by a cord to a beam in
an attic room situated at hesus No. 113 Walker street.
He was dead when discovered. The deceased had boarded
at the above premises for about eight days past. He
was a pediar by trade, and had been in this country some
ten weeks. Hil health is supnosed to have been the ten. was a pediar by trade, and had been in this country some ten weeks. Ill health is supposed to have been the im-mediate cause of his self-destruction.

mediate cause of his self-destruction.

A SMASH AND ESCAPE.—Testerday (Saturday) about eleven o'clock, a horse attached toone of Adams & O's express wagons, came down Centre street at full gallog and, when just past the Tombs, came in contact with one of the Harlem Railroad cars with such force as to smash the wagon almost to pieces. The horse, free from all incumbrance, pursued his course with increases speed, but was shortly atterwired stopped, apparently uninjured. Another courseyance being obtained, the pieces of the broken vehicle were piaked up and taken away. Fortunately, no one was hurt. There was no driver in the vehicle.

away. Fortunately, no one was hurt. There was no driver in the vehicle.

Firms.—On Sunday morning, at half past three o'clock. a fire broke out in a wood shed adjoining a range of firsme shantles in Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue, which were occupied by a number of poor families. The flames rapidly communicated to the shantles, and, before they could be subdued, four of them were entirely destroyed, together with all the furniture and clothing of the poor occupants, who barely had time to escape with their lives. Several of their children were with great difficulty rescued from the flames. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as it broke out in the wood shed, where no fite was ever used. The fire department were promptly on the ground, and were most vigorous in their efforts to save the property and lives of the poor families. They were materially assisted by the police of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards. About nine o'clock on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in one of the stables situated at the rear of the houses Nos. 85 and 85 Willet street. The flames soon caucht an adjoining stable, in which were several valuable horses, which were fortunately extricated before the fire made much progress. Both stables were destroyed. They were occupied and owned by Mr. Archibaid Phillips, and were partially insured.

Fore—About haif-past lo'clock yesterday, a fire broke cut in the attic of Mr. J. Stewart's house, No. 18 State street, corner of Bridge street. The roof was much damaged by fire, and the ceilings of the house by water. The less in the removal of the furniture, and the damage by fire, and the ceilings of the house by water. The less in the removal of the furniture, and the damage by fire, and the ceilings of the house by water. The less in the removal of the furniture, and the damage the fire and water, amounts to several thousand dollars, which is covered by an insurance Company, of Philadeiphia. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the chimney failing on the roo

been used.

Superior Court—General Term.

Diremen 20—The court adopted the following rules:
Ordered. That the calendar of causes for trial at the
ensuing January term of this court, be continued as the
calendar of the next February and March terms respectively, and be taken up at the commencement of those
terms respectively, at the place where the court leaves off,
at the close of the term immediately preceding.
Causes not noticed for trial at the January term, and
such as are during that term put off for the term, or
called, or passed, may be noticed for the February and
March terms. And causes thus put off called, or passed,
during the February term, may be noticed for the first
Norday of March. The clerk will place the causes as
noticed for February and March terms respectively, at
the foot of the January calendar, according to their
respective priority. Superior Court-General Term.

the root of the January calendar, according to their respective priority.

Notes of issue are to be filed in the causes last mentioned. In other causes on the January calendar, no notes of issue need be filed for the two subsequent terms. No fresh notice of trial will be required to move any cause noticed for January term, in the two subsequent terms, unless it shall have been called, or passed, or put off to the ensuing term, at the instance of the party movine it. moving it.
Ordered, That all notes of isone hereinafter field with

Ordered. That all notes of isone hereinafter filed with the clerk in causes which have once been on the calendar for trial or argument, shall specify the number of the cause on the inst precording calendar on which it was entered, and the date of such calendar. And every note of issue shall state whether the cause is to be pixed on the calendar of the general term, the special term or the trial term. No cause shall be entered by the clerk on either calendar, unless the note of issue conforms to this rule.

Present Judges Sandferd, Duer, Mason, and Campbell.

Pres. 20.—Dramous.—James Moore vo. John G. Westervolt. Sheriff.—Judgment at special term reversed, and
new trial ordered. Coate to abide the event of the suit.

Allowander Frence vs. Annea G. Phelps.—Order at special term affirmed.

Clendon B. Lange. Cloudes R. Leng vr. John Renkin,-Order at special term medified.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford. In the case of Margaret Mouche vs. However, Thompson, and Hamilton Fish, for a nuisence, as already reported, the jury returned a verdict of \$6000 dumages against all the quiendants.

He quendants.

THE MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTE.

The effect of the unexpected news from France, published in yesterday's HERALD, has been rather to disarrange the movements of Kossuth for the present the next European steamer will de his stay in this country, and carry out or out short his programme. It is probable that he will keep within arm's length of the next steamer to Europe, till he has ascertained the result of the coup de main of Louis Na-

It is understood that he will leave New York this morning, en route to Philadelphia; but it is also understood that he does not go the entire way to-day, but that he will keep at such distance from New York that

he can avail himself of circumstances.

Kossuth attended divine service yesterday at the Lutheran Reformed church, Walker street, where he had promised to attend on the previous Sunday, but was

unable, from ill health. Kossuth dined at Simeon Draper's yesterday, where a ouncil of war was held about the news from France About \$18,000 have now been received by the Hungarian Chief since his arrival here—the Brooklyn lecture producing \$6,000. The amount received at Tripler Hall has not yet been ascertained, and will, doubtless, amount to about \$7,000 or \$8,000, thus making a to tetal of \$25,000, breides the amount deposited to his credit in one of the banks in Wall street. Among the contributions he has received are three forged checks, one for \$800, another for \$250, and another for \$200 The forgeries were only found out when Kosenth wrote to the parties whose names were forged, acknowledging the receipt of the money. They, of course, "denied the soft impeachment." Shepherd Knapp, the treasurer, has got the letters, and is endeavoring to hunt up the forgers. It is stated that the democratic party are about to organize the one dollar subscriptions

DEPUTATION FROM BOSTON TO KOSSUTH.

A deputation from Boston waited upon Governor Kos-suth last evening, consisting of Mr. Alderman Kimbali, Councillors Henry J. Gardner, Edward S. Irving, Siles the illustrious Magyar, by Mr. Howard, Mr. Alderman Kimmall addressed him in the following terms:—

Kishall addressed him in the following terms:—

Reflected Bis—My associates and myself have the homor to be a committee of the City Council of Boston, delegated with the pleasant duty of inviting your Excellency to visit our city.

We come, sir, to ask you to the capital of the State where our Pilgrim forefathers first landed, after leaving the Old World, to seaure religious liberty—to the city where the first blow was struck for American freedom—to a city hallowed by its immediate vicinage to Bunker Hill, to Concord, and to Lexingtom—to the house of John Hancock (Kossuth—Yes, oh yes, I remember, I remember.) whose bold autograph on our immortal Declaration of Independence gives so graphic and truthful an impress of the people who achieved our independence.

We come from the descendants of the patriots whose glorious deeds scoured the civil and religious rights we enjoy, to express their sympathy for your hercic countrymen, and admiration of your patriotic efforts in their behalf.

In short, sir, we come in behalf of the city, to ask you to accept our hespitality at your earliest convenience, that each and all may tender you their personal regards in our own Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty."

Allow me to present you, sir, a copy of the resolves of our City Council, under which we act.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN-I sincerely thank you for the high honor and compliment which you have so gracefully bestowed upon me, of an invitation to the city of Boston. Gentlemen. I accept it in principle, but I am afraid that I shall be unable to do so practically. The steamer which has just arrived from Europe, has brought news of the proceedings there, which was not unexpected by me—(and to the probability of which I have frequently alloded to my friends since I have been here),—and as the next steamer may bring such news as may require my immediate presence in Europe, I must leave for Washingten immediately, there to return my graditude and thanks to the Congress of the United States, in person. I have also had the pleasure of accepting an invitation to Cincinnati. If time permit me, gentlemen, I propose to remain in the United States during the month of January. If the news from Europe should not require my return earlier. I will visit Boston, even if but for a day or two, and I will write from Washington, that you may know the day. Let me assure you gentlemen, that I know of no place in the United States that I should prefer visiting more than the city of Boston, distinguished as she is, and occupying as she does, so high a position in the literary world. No invitation has been felt by me more warmly, and I feel highly honored by receiving it. (Cheers)

Mr. Alderman Kimaall—I should explain, sir, that the cause of the tardiness which we appear to have exhibited arose in consequence of the time that was occupied in getting the resolutions formally passed by the Unumimous voice of that body.

Governor Koesuth bowed, and shook hands with the men. I accept it in principle, but I am afraid that I

Governor Kossuth bowed, and shook hands with the deputation, who thereupon withdrew.

PRESENTATION FROM STEWART'S CLERKS TO

THE KOSSUTH FUND.

Immediately after the speech to the whig committee, on Saturday evening, a deputation of persons employed in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. waited upon him, and one of them read the following address, handing the Governor, at the same time, a purse, neatly tied with red, white, and green ribbons, containing two hundred and three gold dollars :--

and three gold dollars:—

Gevennos Kessum—The accompanying two hundred and three gold dollars are the aggregate contributions of two hundred and three persons employed in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. Many of those represented have given, or will give, more, individually, in other ways; but in this united contribution, each was limited to one dollar, in order to avoid invidious distinctions, and to indicate approval of the "great dollar fund," to be formed by dollar subscriptions from the masses, the millions of our country, who despite a proposal or the "great dollar fund," to be formed by dollar subscriptions from the masses, the millions of our country, who despite a proposal to the light of the country of the proposal of the country of the looks of our country, who deeply sympathine in the cause of freedom. Be these but the premonitory drops of a great goiden shower, after which the skies shall be bright over the plains of Hungary.—Respectfully, for the con-tributors.

ROSSUTR'S REPLY. The Governor cordially responded to the senitments of this briefaddress, and stating that he was completely exhausted, promised to send a written reply. The dele gation, out of consideration for his evident exhaustion, stated that they would not seek to shake hands with him; but he politety insisted upon shanking hands with all present.

ROSSUTH MEETING IN ALBANT. A meeting of the citizens of Albany was convened at the Capitol on Friday night, when ex-Governor Marcy was called to the chair: in taking which he made short speech, endorsing to the fullest extent Kossuth and his dectrines and policy, non-intervention and all. The

following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:-

Resolved. That a mong the privileges most sacred to American citizens, is that of peaceably assembling and declaring their sentiments both upon the foreign and declaring their sentiments both upon the foreign and demestic policy of the country; that having met for that purpose, and deliberated upon the appeal recently made by Louis Kossuth Governor of Hungary, in benaif of the friends of civil and religious liberty in Europe, we are of opinion that the time has arrived when it is the duty of every sincere republican to oppose the extension of absolution in Europe, and to aid the cause of freedom by all the lawful means in his power.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are deeply interested in the impending European struggle for the rights of the people against the pretensions of despotism; that it is the duty of our government to use its utmost influence to promote the existing interests of our country, and to open new channels of trade and intercourse; that it is also the duty of our government to use its utmost influence to cause all other nations to recognise and maintain the sacred principle of non-intervention, and to hash upon the right of each to regulate its own concerns without foreign interference; that this great principle is executial to the wall-being of nations and the happiness of mankind, and should be regarded and observed as a part of the code of international law.

Received, That we refer, as an illustration of the

onal law. Resolved. That we refer, as an illustration of the

Resolved. That we refer, as an illustration of the surpassing importance of this principle, to the cruci wrongs indicated upon the brave and herois people of Hungary, in consequence of the violation of it by Russia. We mingle with the expression of our deepest sympathy for that oppressed and down trodden people our indignant repronation of Russian intervention, whereby the glorious struggle for Hungarian independence was brought to a shastrow issue.

Resolved. That we deeply sympathise in the cause of Hungary; that Josiah B. Plumb. Franklin Townsend, Ar drew J. Colvin, Robert E. Temple, Bradford R. Wood, John F. Rathbone. Robert H. Frayn, C. P. Williams, Henry H. Martin, deorge bexter, John Tracey, Thomas Hun, Beodatus Wright, Michael Clark, John Costigan, and Jacob Hendrickson be an executive cunmittee to make that sympathy operative—to units with the corporate authorities of the city and with the Legislature, to invite the Governor of Hungary to visit the capital, and give him a hearty welcome.

Resolved. That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the Pre-ident of the United States, the two houses of Congress, and to the Governor of Hungary.

Resolved. That as cinizens of New York, we rejoice that the expression of national velcome to Kussanth, adapted by Congress, emanated from one of our own obstinguished fellow citians, and received the undivided support or all the representatives of the State, in Congress season bled, and that we recognise in this the pledge that they will advocate and support such action in our national legislature as will be congenial with the evaluation of this meeting, and all and advance the progress of universal freeden.

United States District Court.

United States District Court.

Dre. 29—72 Stamming France, for taskle, apparel, respondents, adv. Concluse H. Mathias, histonic states of Court of H. Mathias, histonic states of the school three Conce, for a collision in the bay of New York twen that vessel and the stamer; and the case of apic day for argument, upon a suggestion field by francest Hall. U. S. Attorney intervening for the University of the Unifed States District Court.

The Rev. Mr. Mathias's Lecture. A lecture was delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Mathias, at the Hall in Grand street, on "The

Signs of the Times," in relation to the present political

state of the world, and the prospect of coming events.

The Rev. gentleman took for his text the 2d chap.

Daniel, 4sth verse—" And in the days of those kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed—a kingdom which shall not be left to other people, but which shall break in pieces and consume all those kingdoms, and which shall stand forever.¹² He said there had been uncertainty and mutation attending all established kingdoms which had flourished in the world. They had all been founded upon a doubtful ba-sis, and the wisdom of men had been employed in consix, and the wiscom of men had been employed in con-structing them, and the judgment and power of men had been brought into requisition to retain them in their position; but as prophecy had declared, and history re-vealed, this world had been soourged by kingdoms. They had been an intelerance to men. Their history showed that mankind had not benefitted by them. The best of them had only served for a while; if they had virtue at the mad only served for a wants; it they had only served by the the the commencement, they had degenerated. Fifty or thirty years would suffice to corrupt any institution, other than the one, God had proposed to establish. This made Martin Luther say that there ought to be no reformation every thirty years. He knew the tendency of mankind to degenerate. Man was weak and imperfect in all his attributes, because of his transgression against God. They knew the connection in which the text stock, with other matters. It was the last kingdom in the great succession. There were the kingdom of old reliver, of brass, and of iron and clay. There was to be a division of the great kingdom of iron and clay; and when the kingdom of this world should be in a broken and fallen condition—standing on an exceedingly doubtful stats—the God of heaven was to set up a kingdom. Nebuchadnessar represented the lead of gold, the Modes and Persian—the niver, the Grecians the brass, and the Romans and subsequent nations the iron and the clay. The kingdom of iron had reigned for a while, and had been in the hands of royal honors, but they would degenerate, and come into the hands of men—into the hands of democrate; for, in explanation, it was said. "Whereas thou sawest the toes parily of iron and parily of clay, ke." The aristorney, unonarchs, and, kings would give their kingdoms to the seed of men, or they would miple themselves with the seed of men, or they would not cleave. Now, say one could see the force of that prophecy. It taught us that the time would come when the idea of a government vested in one man, or it a single house, would be disadined, and that the could mere alterwards be recovered. Inspiration declared that the disaffection would be disad and elerand; and the rist said that "a kingdom divided against itself could not stand! For the could be a same that would stand forever, and not be transmitted from one house to acother. That kingdom would be one of glory and perpetaity. In another passage, in the 7th chapter, it rand that "the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shalls be given to the people and the saints of the Moet High." It was a happiness for the people of the present time, who took the Bible as the rule of their fastar, to be able to arrive at an explanation of the mere in a while, and the prophese of the kingdom would be de Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

The Case of Arson in Broadway.—The charge of arson pending against John E. Brant and Hubert Brandenburger, for firing the premises No. 36 Broadway, on Monday evening last, was set down on Friday morning for a hearing. A number of witnesses were in attendance. The investigation was conducted by Mr. Stewart, the able clerk under the supervision of Justice Osborn. The first witness called was Adolphus D Hugel, commission merchant, of No. 78 Cottland street, who set forth in his evidence that he knew Brandenburger, and first became acquainted with him in Europe, and they came to this country together in June, 1810. The witness said that the prisoner occurred a part of the store in Cast. that the prisoner occupied a part of his store in Cort-land street until May last, when he left, and took store at No. 36 Broadway; witness knows that the prisoner was agent for the French Glove Manufactory; the witwas agent for the Franch Glove Manufactory; the wit-ness has rold gloves for the same company at four per cert; witness thinks that at no time was there ever more than \$11,600 worth of goods in the prisoner's store, and latterly not more than \$6,000 or \$7,000; all this property believing to the company, Brandenburger teing only the agent.

than \$11,600 worth of goods in the prisoner's store, and latterly not more than \$6,600 or \$7.000; all this property belorged to the company, Brandenburger owing only the agent.

The next witness called was John L. Archinologs residing at 42 Beach street, and doing business as a commission broker, in Dey street, who textified in rubstance, that in the month of November last, he loaned Brandenburger \$2,000, on 300 dozen of kind gloves, which are at present at No. 246 Pearl street; and on the 9th of the present month, the witness loaned him \$1,000 more, and received as security 220 dozen gloves, which are now in the posassion of Pike and Ladd; at the same time Brandenburger offered to soil Mr. A. a large lot of gloves, for cash, at \$7 per dezen, when the true value was \$5.25, at a six months credit; Brandenburger further stated that he had \$0.0 or 900 dozen in the custom house, recently he wanted the witness to release 100 dozen of the gloves, which he held as security, as he wanted money.

Mirs, Sarah Brant, wife of John E. Brant, the other prisoner, was next examined; she gave evidence, that several days previous to the fire on Monday last, by request of, her husband and Mr. Brandenburger, the purchased some manilin and tied it up into twelve bage, which articles were said to be wanted for use at the stere; but subsequently caw some of the same bage in Mr. Brandenburger's room. filled with kid gloves. Her husband and Mr. B. would frequently converte together in the French language, which she did not understand; a box was brought to the house, and a cartman subsequently called for it, and said he wanted the box of gloves; it was taken away; on the night of the fire. Monday evening, my husband came home to his residence, corner of Smith and Wicked streets, Brooklyn. Spoke to Mr. Brandenburger, who boarded with m. and occupied a room in our house; after speaking to Mr. B. he went out again, saying he was going to get a glass of beer, Mr. B. soon after went out also, and retyrned between eight and not been home at t

postpone arrested my Lusand. The further evidence was postponed until ten o'clock on Saturday.

Charge of False Prefences.—Officer Patierson, of the lower police, arrested James G. Shepard on a warrant issued by Justice Oaborn, wherein Seepard stands charged, on the affidavit of Lewis J. Jones, with obtaining a quantity of whose and liquors, valued at near \$200, the property of Mr. Stephen V. Meera deing business at No. 6 Wall street, which property is alleged to have been obtained by raise and resudulent representations, as set forth in the completed before the magistrate. It seems, by the evidence, that Shepard called at Mr. Moer's place of business about the 18th of May last, and represented that he wished to purchase a lot of wines and brandless on a credit, at the same time exhibiting a schedule of property consisting of goods and chatter contained at his place of business. No. 74 Franklin attrect amounting to \$3.561. This property, Shepard represented, was clear of any incumbranes, and was his own property. These representations were believed to be true and the goods patted with on a credit. The goods have never been paid for, and it has since been accorrained that at the time the representations were made by Shepard to produre a steady the variety of the steady of the standard of the steady of the standard of the representations were made by Soppard to produce a credit, the very properly mentioned in the schedule had been and was then, enumbered by a mortgage executed about the first of April, a menth previous. On this state of facts the megistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of liberard, to asswer the charge. The case will be fur-ther heard before the megistrate.

Rubbing a Jewelter - On Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, rome reques entered the jewelry establishment of Mr. havid Bait. No. 578 Broadway, up-stairs, and stole thereform a lot of silver forks and spoons, gold pencil cases, and other articles, valued in all at about \$400.

Calendar for this Day. Euromain Cover, (see Iranches) - Nes 10, 75, 227, 40, 31, 46, 548, 358, 76c, 31, 30c, 372, 364, 507, 370, 159, 500, 278, 322, 223, 80, 201, 67, 405, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 416, 417, 418, 410, 610, 421, 422, 426, 424, 420,

The Forrest Divorce Case .- A copious trivined and corrected pay 2s of this inversation that well is published by the Low Requester thick New York Herseld, in complice form the public better the down in atom of the profession of t